

like the more southern material. The species was not previously known from this area.

#### URTICACEAE

1. *Urtica dioica* L. Our specimens indicate that this nettle is only rather sparingly established in the area. Small colonies are known from almost throughout the range, following no very well defined law of distribution. Most of the specimens are from near some fair-sized settlement.

2. *Urtica gracilis* Ait. Much more abundant in the northern part of our range than southward. So far as New Jersey is concerned only two stations are known south of New Brunswick, Burlington and Gloucester Co. Has it ever been seen in the southern part of the state? Does it grow on Long Island?

3. *Urtica Lyallii* S. Wats. This species, very doubtfully specifically distinct from *U. dioica* L., is represented by a single specimen from Delaware Water Gap. The character of its relative length of petiole is about its only basis for specific recognition, and many specimens of *U. dioica* have varying-sized leaf-stalks.

4. *Parietaria floridana* Nutt. This species is credited to our range in Dr. Small's Flora of Southeastern United States (page 359). There are no specimens, and its distributional tendencies in the region are unknown.

NEW YORK BOTANICAL GARDEN

### A NEW SPECIES OF BLUE-BERRY FROM NEW JERSEY

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On Decoration Day, 1907, while botanizing with Mr. W. W. Eggleston at Tom's River, New Jersey, flowering specimens of a blue-berry allied to *Vaccinium corymbosum* L. were collected by me from a shrub growing immediately east of Jack's Fork along the southern edge of the Pennsylvania Railroad right-of-way. The shrub grew in a white-cedar swamp with *V. corymbosum* (then in full bloom) and *V. atrococcum* (A. Gray) Heller (about

done flowering), and was in full bloom. It was so distinct in appearance that later in the year I secured fruiting specimens from the same bush. Since 1907 until this year I have not been in the pine-barrens at the proper season to study blue-berries in flower, but this year on May 15 I walked from Lakewood to Lakehurst especially to study them. The season was fully two weeks ahead of the season of 1907, and I found conditions exactly right for my study. Diligent search around Lakewood did not, however, reveal the plant I was hunting for, and it was not until I had reached the outskirts of Lakehurst that my search was rewarded. Here growing along the edge of the cranberry bog about a quarter of a mile north of the depot more shrubs were found. The result was not unexpected, for a number of plants grow around Lakehurst which do not seem to occur at Lakewood, and it is possible that the plant now under discussion is confined to those pine-barren bogs in which the peculiar white sands noticeable both at Tom's River and Lakehurst form the substratum.

An investigation of the collections at the New York Botanical Garden showed no flowering specimen of this shrub, but did disclose fruiting specimens evidently referable to it. Dr. Britton also informed me that he had long believed that the plant represented an undescribed species, but had never been able to secure complete material.

While an evident ally of *V. corymbosum* and having blue berries it is quickly distinguished as follows: *V. corymbosum* has a glistening white or pinkish-tinged conspicuous cylindrical to ovoid urn-shaped corolla 6-12 mm. long and 4-6 mm. wide, and two to three times as long as thick; and, as it occurs in New Jersey, always has some pubescence on the leaf-blades, at least near the base. The plant now under discussion has a dull white urn-shaped corolla 4-6 mm. long and 3-4 mm. wide and but one to two times as long as thick; and the leaf-blades are entirely glabrous even at flowering time. *V. atrococcum* with its strongly pubescent foliage, black berries, and greenish-white corolla is quickly separated. This distinct shrub of the pine-barrens is therefore here named and described as follows:

**Vaccinium Caesariense** sp. nov.

A shrub, 1-3 m. high similar in habit to *V. corymbosum* L. and *V. atrococcum* (A. Gray) Heller; much branched, the twigs green, warty, entirely glabrous. Leaf-blades ovate to elliptic-lanceolate, 4-7 cm. long, 1.5-2 cm. wide, entire, glabrous from the first, much paler beneath, short-pointed, round-tapering at base, half-grown at flowering time, the petioles 1-2 mm. long; flowers in short 6-12 flowered racemes, the ascending or spreading pedicels about equalling the corolla; bracts ovate-oblong, deciduous; calyx 5-lobed, glaucous, its broad lobes acute; corolla urn-shaped dull-white, 4-6 mm. long, 3-4 mm. wide, one to two times as long as thick, 5-toothed, the acute teeth erect or spreading; stamens 10 with hairy filaments; style slightly exceeding corolla; berries dark blue with a bloom, 6-8 mm. in diameter.

The following specimens, all from New Jersey, have been examined:

Tom's River, *Mackenzie* No. 2583, May 30, 1907, and No. 2780, July 28, 1907, same bush (type in Herb. K. K. Mackenzie; duplicates will be deposited in Herb. N. Y. Botanical Garden and Gray Herbarium); Lakehurst, *Mackenzie* Nos. 4544 and 4547, May 15, 1910; Tom's River, *Britton & Wilson*, June 30, 1900.

## SHORTER NOTES

A MOUNTAIN ANYCHIASTRUM. When I described the genus *Anychiastrum* three species were known. These had been included in the two genera *Anychia* and *Paronychia*, and ranged through the coastal region of the Southern States, extending from North Carolina to Florida on the Atlantic side and from Florida to Louisiana on the Gulf side. I was considerably surprised, while studying the genus *Anychia* several years ago, to find specimens of an *Anychiastrum* mixed with those of *Anychia dichotoma*. The species may be described as follows:

**Anychiastrum montanum** sp. nov.

Plants annual or biennial, minutely pubescent. Stem branched at the base, the branches diffusely spreading, 0.5-2 dm. long, very slender, often wire-like, purplish, dichotomous: leaves numerous; blades spatulate to elliptic-spatulate, 4-11 mm. long, acute